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Railroad Company. The tenor of the volume is a plea for a cessation of hostile public sentiment, and for an era of friendly coöperation between railway companies, railway employees and shippers. Mr. Elliott summarizes the present difficulties of American railways as follows: "Upon the one hand there is a critical public. Upon the other, the railroads are struggling with the forces which are causing rates to remain stationary or to decline, causing wages to rise or to remain stationary, bringing demands from a prosperous and luxurious people for increasingly expensive facilities and service, and causing taxation to rise at an alarming rate. These four forces are all at work reducing the margin between income and outgo and making it more and more difficult for the owners of railroad properties to keep their lines in suitable condition to carry on the business of the country, and to obtain a return commensurate with the risk of the business and sufficient to attract further investment."

G. G. HUEBNER.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

KOSER, REINHOLD. *Friedrich der Grosse. Volksausgabe.* Pp. 533. Price, 6 m. Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung Nachfolger.

Those who lack the time to read Koser's three volume *History of Frederick the Great* will be grateful for this compact biography in one handy volume by the most competent living authority. This book was prepared to satisfy the popular interest that developed on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of Frederick's birth, and it naturally emphasizes the personal element. It consists mainly of extracts from the large work suitably linked together with connecting narrative, so that it does not give the impression of a mosaic. "Those chapters of the large work which are primarily of biographical interest, excluding the technical details of diplomatic, military, and administrative history are reproduced practically complete." The first chapter is an excellent summary in thirty-three pages of the author's small work *Frederick the Great as Crown Prince*. The book realizes excellently the purpose of the author to give a comprehensive, clearly-defined picture of the career and personality of the famous autocrat.

ROSCOE J. HAM.

*Bowdoin College.*

LAMPRECHT, KARL. *Deutsche Geschichte der jüngsten Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Erster Band.* Pp. 518. Price, 8 m. Berlin: Weidmann'sche Buchhandlung.

In 1909 Professor Lamprecht published the final volume of his well-known *Deutsche Geschichte*, of which the first appeared in 1891. The first five volumes—through the reformation—came in rapid succession, after which there was a long halt. From 1901 to 1904 he wrote three substantial volumes on recent German History—the "Ergänzungswerk." Then in extremely rapid order appeared the remaining seven volumes of the main work. After a brief interval Professor Lamprecht again took up the subject-matter of the *Ergänzungswerk* and planned out a new work in six volumes, which he entitles *Deutsche Geschichte der jüngsten Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*.

Volume one describes the economic and social development especially of the latter half of the nineteenth century; volume two the political history of the same period; volumes three and four will deal with the recent history of German science, literature and art and will bring the account down to the date of writing; volumes five and six will take up again the subjects of the first two volumes and continue them to the present.

Obviously no historian could come to such a task with more thorough preparation. The first volume of this new work is a revision with but slight changes of part one of volume two of the *Ergänzungswerk*. In it we find full expression of the characteristic qualities of the author's philosophy of history. Just as physics and chemistry investigate the permanent laws that underlie the operations of biological evolution, so psychology discovers and states the permanent laws that underlie the processes of history. The fundamental task of the historian is to determine what particular psychic states are dominant in the various epochs of the life of a nation. The dominant forces in Germany during the latter half of the nineteenth century are those that arise from the growth of a capitalistic economy, and the greater part of this volume is essentially an interpretation of recent German History in terms of the steadily increasing influence of free enterprise—*der freien Unternehmung*. Hardly a phase of the nation's life has escaped the influence of this factor. Now the system of free enterprise with rapid accumulation of capital demands for its successful working a phenomenal expenditure of thought and nervous energy. It has created a new psychic condition: the people have begun to discover their nerves, the man of the hour is the man of high-strung temperament and abundant nervous energy (Bismarck), the neurotic diseases become conspicuous: in short the age of *Reizsamkeit*—of nervous strain—has come.

Professor Lamprecht deals with his subject largely and generously. He has a rare knowledge of his own day and generation and he has here given us a book that no one who is interested in modern German history can pass by. The literary style of the work is much superior to that of the early volumes of the *Deutsche Geschichte*; rhetorical monstrosities and "alphabetical processions" do still occur, but they are comparatively infrequent.

ROSCOE J. HAM.

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LODGE, HENRY CABOT. *One Hundred Years of Peace*. Pp. vii, 136. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

The title of this book is a misnomer; it should be "One Hundred Years of Quarreling." The paper cover supplied it by the publishers announces that "in 1914 the American and the English people will celebrate the completion of one hundred years of peace between the two nations. The significance of this fact is brought out by Senator Lodge in this brilliant and penetrating sketch of the relations of England and the United States, since the War of 1812."

The book may be considered "brilliant and penetrating" by some others besides its publishers; but, as a matter of fact, it does *not* bring out at all the